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PATENT
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**MAMMALIAN IAP GENE FAMILY, PRIMERS, PROBES
AND DETECTION METHODS**

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Cross Reference to Related Applications

8e - This application is a continuation of U.S.S.N. 09/011,356, filed
February 4, 1998 (now ^{U.S. Patent No. 6,656,704} ~~pending~~), which is a U.S. National Phase application of
10 PCT/IB/96/01022, filed August 5, 1996, and published in English under PCT
article 21(2), which ^{is Continuation-in-part of} ~~claims benefit from~~ U.S.S.N. 08/576,956, filed December 22,
1995 (now U.S. Patent No. 6,156,535), which is a continuation-in-part of U.S.S.N.
08/511,485, filed August 4, 1995 (now U.S. Patent No. 5,919,912), all of which
are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

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Background of the Invention

The invention relates to apoptosis.

20 There are two general ways by which cells die. The most easily
recognized way is by necrosis, which is usually caused by an injury that is severe
enough to disrupt cellular homeostasis. Typically, the cell's osmotic pressure is
disturbed and, consequently, the cell swells and then ruptures. When the cellular
contents are spilled into the surrounding tissue space, an inflammatory response
often ensues.

25 The second general way by which cells die is referred to as apoptosis, or
programmed cell death. Apoptosis often occurs so rapidly that it is difficult to
detect. This may help to explain why the involvement of apoptosis in a wide
spectrum of biological processes has only recently been recognized.